

IN THE BEGINNING



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Lester A. Harding, Editor

EDITOR'S NOTES —

We have crossed the county line twice this issue to tell a couple of interesting stories. There is almost as much acreage of the Crandall Ranch in Woodson as there are in Coffey County.

The story of Richard Fuqua also had about as much interest for Woodson as it had for Allen County. We thought that both of these families, although very much different would be of interest.

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Our cover picture this issue is Leo and Agnes Collins, who had the honor of being chosen as the Grand Marshall's for the 1980 Woodson County 4-H parade. Combining the years and efforts that they have spent with 4-H work and play we do not believe that they could be equalled, as far as the Woodson County 4-H is concerned. It has been a long time since a Collins, either Leo, Agnes or some of their immediate family have not participated in a 4-H fair.

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In the picture the Collins' are riding in the rumble seat of Bernard Gaulding's 1931 Model A Ford.

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Leo and Agnes Collins are both Charter Members of the Woodson County Historical Society. For several years Leo has been one of the Directors of the Society.

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There will be more about the Crandall Ranch in the January, 1981 issue of "In The Beginning", including the Ollie Crandall Ranch which was in Woodson County. And also about the large steers raised at the ranch.

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We also have an interesting story about a Randolph Goings who was one of the first settlers along Turkey Creek.

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Besides farming, Mr. Dow was elected as county surveyor of Woodson County in Nov. election of 1869. In December of that same year, D. V. Dow, plotted out the town of Toronto.

Around 1900, the Dow family moved to Spearville, Kansas, however, we believe that Mr. Dow had passed away before that. D. V. and Adaline Dow had two daughters, Susie A., who married Forest Ruehlin, and Estella C.

Of the three Dumond brothers, Edward was the only one to move from Woodson County. He became a teacher and taught in the schools at Spearville and Dodge City.

Frank and Fred Dumond stayed and spent their entire lives in Woodson County, so we will tell some about their lives, as they both farmed for awhile and were hay dealers.

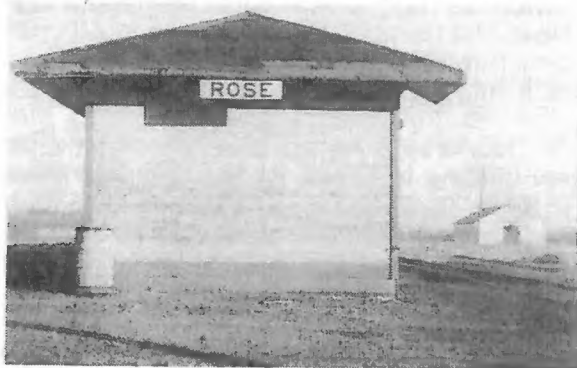
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Frank Dumond was the oldest of the three brothers and was born on the John Dumond homestead on October 20, 1867, the year following their arrival here. He attended school and grew up in the Rose community.

On January 25, 1890 Frank Dumond was married to Miss Cora E. Thorpe, and started their married life on a farm near Rose. Just three years later Cora Dumond died, leaving her widower and a daughter Gertrude M. Dumond.

In 1900, Frank Dumond was again married. This time to Miss Jane Gregg, whose parents were James and Elizabeth Gregg. Their children were: Clark, Ethel (Mrs. Claude Barker) and Mable (Mrs. Jack Hisel)

When the railroad was built and the town of Rose established late in 1895, Dumonds were living nearby, and in 1896, Frank Dumond started in the hay business.



The Rose depot as it appeared during the years that the Dumond Brothers were shipping hay from Rose.

Fred A. Dumond was born on the Dumond homestead and spent his entire life in Woodson County. He was born November 26, 1872.

On December 31, 1899 Fred Dumond was married to Miss Alice Kahl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kahl, whose farm was in Woodson County, just north of Buffalo.

Fred Dumond owned a general store in Rose, which was built on the corner across the street from the depot. The Rose post office was kept in the store. The separate building to the east of the store was the scales office.

Fred put up hay on the land he owned and had under lease all around Rose. He had two hay presses of his own, and they would try and out do each other to see which crew could bale the most hay in a day. One day each crew baled 749 bales, which was a lot in those days.

The Fred Dumond crews usually baled around 1200 to 1500 tons per year.

There were two rural mail routes out of Rose. Fred was a substitute carrier. He also sold International Harvester machinery including tractors which were just coming into use.

The large Fred Dumond house in Rose was built in 1914, by J. W. Payne (Daddy Payne to so many children that went to the Lincoln School in Yates Center) and another man.

After the death of his wife Alice, in 1918, Fred sold his farm machinery at auction and moved to Yates Center so that his children could attend high school.

In August, 1919 Fred Dumond was married to Clara Coe. She died in childbirth in October, 1920.

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The children of Fred and Alice Dumond were: Esther who married John J. Knotts. Their children were Vivian-married, Don Sexton. John, Jr. (Jack)-married, Glenna Oswald. William D. married Ila ----. Austin married Myra Stockebrand. They had one son Victor Lynn Dumond. Austin and present wife Mae live in San Antonio, Texas. Doris married S. A. (Lon) Van Vooris in 1925. No children. Cecile married F. L. (Hap) Van Hoozer. No children. Maxine married David G. Weir in 1935. Their children were; David, Jr., Daniel Crockett and Diane Dumond.

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Maxine, the youngest of this family by ten years did not appear in any of the pictures, but furnished much of the material for this story.



Picture of the large house of the Fred Dumond family that was built in Rose. People in picture from the left: Mr. Dumond, Austin, Doris, Esther, Mrs. Dumond and Cecile.



Picture taken in the parlor of the large house in Rose, taken around 1914. Pictured at left: Alice Dumond, Cecile, Doris, Fred Dumond. Standing, Esther and Austin.

KECK SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 57 —

Sometime around 1880, the need arose for a schoolhouse in the area along upper Turkey Creek. George Farnum, a carpenter by trade had come into that vicinity about that time built a small building that sat in the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 17, Twp. 24, R. 14, just a short distance south of the bank of Turkey Creek, and about a half mile to the north of where the town of Keck was later built.

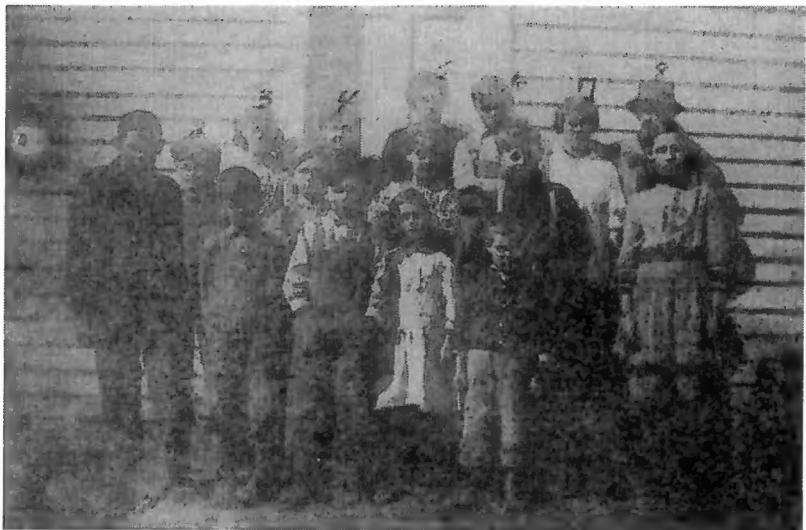
About 1885, B. H. Peck started building on what became known as the Peck Ranch. He purchased the small schoolhouse and moved it to where he started building his large two-story house around it.

A new schoolhouse was built in almost the same location where school was held to around 1940. It was known for awhile as the Pace School as it was built on the homestead of John Pace. Pace became the postmaster of the post office of Juse in April, 1980. The school was known also by the name of Juse.

When North township was formed or separated from Liberty township in 1886, Dist. 57 was chosen as the voting place and except for a few years when the voting place for North was held in the Keck store — the schoolhouse was the voting place until the schoolhouse was sold. When the Kimbell Ranch house burned down in 1950, the Kimbell Bros., Dick and Lewis (Punk) purchased the schoolhouse and used it as their headquarters until they moved it to the present site of the old house at the ranch.

Around 1904-05, when the school dist. 63 to the north of Keck, known as the MacLaskey or Windy Point and later the Oil Glen School was being moved or remodeled the pupils came to Dist. 57 for awhile. There were not enough seats to go around. Boards were placed between the seats for the pupils to sit on.

In 1904, a young man named W. H. (Will) Brush decided to teach school. His first school was at "Punkin Kollege" east of Neosho Falls. Seems like the pupils were a little rough to suit the young teacher so after that term of which he received \$40 a month he decided to quit teaching. E. E. Kelley, County Superintendent at that time finally persuaded him to try another year. He was hired to teach Keck for the fall and winter of 1905 for \$60 a month, being the highest paid teacher in Woodson County at that time. There were 52 pupils enrolled with eight grades being taken. He taught there for three terms. L. N. Rallman, noted for his fine penmanship taught severals at Dist. 57.



Keck School - Winter 1913 - 1914 —

Large boy at left, Lloyd Hughes, over his shoulder, Herman Wolff, first girl in back, Iva Applegate, Ed Wolff, Anna Gepharte, Teacher; Bert Hughes, Maude Hughes, Arthur Applegate. Center row, Cecil Applegate, Mabel Applegate, Louie Wolff, Alice Walsh, Front row, Presley Burns, Walter Walsh, Grace Applegate, Eugene (Bud) Burns.

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A list of the teachers beginning in 1881 and up to 1936 as follows: Alice Rhea, Mrs. E. S. Whitehead, Abbie Brown, M. L. Edminston, A. M. Ragle, Clara Fergus, Ella Ellis, Mary Woodruff, Louise Lossing, Silvia Mitchell, J. D. Blandy, Nezzie Bayless, Grace Smith, Jennie Klick, J. W. McCartney, H. E. Old, C. O. Stotts, Lulu Chambers, Walter M. Rogers, Leslie Ferris, Henry Hughes, Jennis Melton, W. H. Brush, L. N. Tallman, (Some names missing here), Anna Gepharte, Hila Graham, Helen McCormick, May Henson, Ethel Dumond, Gussia Holmquest, Merle Huff, Blanche Rogers, Laura Smith, Helen Mook, Verna Darst, Alice Smith, Viola Randall, Bernice Brown, Arlyne Dineus, Floriene Martin.

The last day of school at Keck was April 18, 1941. The first church and Sunday School at Keck was held in this schoolhouse.

MINING COAL IN WOODSON COUNTY —

While it is a lost art or job, mining or digging coal in this county was at one time rather a popular way to help with the fuel problem. The largest drawback to the digging was that most of the veins of coal were not very thick and were located under a layer of limestone that had to be broken through to get to the coal.

Andreas History of Kansas had this to say about the coal in Woodson County in 1883. "Coal is found in veins of considerable thickness and prior to the construction of the St. Louis, Ft. Scott and Wichita Railway was the principal resource of the population for heating purposes.

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Toronto Topic - January 5, 1883 —

Al Reeves placed a large lump of Cedar Creek coal on the stove the other day and from it an ounce or more of melted lead ran out. The lead just as it ran through the grate can be seen at Col. Stockton's store.

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This picture of these men digging coal was taken about ten miles north and a mile west from Yates Center. The picture was taken in a bend of Turkey Creek about nine miles north and a mile west of Yates Center. The man with the hat is Jeff Gillette, next to him is George Harding, who the team and wagon belonged to. The older man is Albert Harding. George is the father and Albert the grandfather of this writer.

The small wagon is filled with coal that had been dug out just in front of the men. The body of water behind them is a part of Turkey Creek.

One of the most active coal mines during the 1870's was located along Cedar Creek to the west and north of Batesville. This was before Yates Center was started, but settlers from the Kalida and the center of the county would go by team and wagon to get a load of coal from this mine.

The mine was operated by the Fry Brothers, Ed and Jim. The mine workers had a dugout shelter where they bathed and changed clothes. When Walter Depew was working on the hog ranch of the Butler Brothers, Charles and Frank, a couple of miles northwest of the present Yates Center, he and his wife would spend a whole day going after coal that was used in the feed for the hogs. There were few fences down that way and the road was almost direct, and about ten miles from the ranch.

The home of the Fry Brothers was at Kalida at that time, although they were some of the first settlers in the town of Yates Center as it became a town.

In writing about these trips to the coal mine Mrs. Depew would mention that they would go fairly close to Kingston Mound. (Where Irvine Tipton lives.)



This was known as the Joseph Miller home on upper Turkey Creek. Henry Neufeld and family were the last ones to live in this large house where many of the Miller's were raised. At left—in the picture is Mrs. Neufeld (Amelia), Lillian, John, Leonard and Henry. A pet lamb also got in the picture.

OLD BOWSTRING ARCH BRIDGE —



This picture of the old bowstring arch bridge was one of the oldest if not the oldest bridge in Woodson County when the picture was taken in August, 1968. It spanned Cherry Creek about a quarter mile before that creek empties into the main Owl Creek. No bowstring arch bannisters had been put across the streams of the county for many years. Different styles of iron bannisters were built.

This bridge was built less than a quarter mile west of a corner that is nine miles east and 1½ miles south of Yates Center. This corner was about in the center of one of the first settlements in Woodson County. The first settlers built their log cabins here in 1856.

Less than a quarter mile along the creek bank to the north of the bridge is one of the oldest small cemeteries in the county. In later years it was known as the Skeeters Cemetery, the first graves were placed there in 1858.

The road spanned by this bridge was evidently laid out about the time that the St. Mary's Catholic Church was built about a mile due west of the bridge in 1868. We do not think the first bridge was built at that time.

At the time the above picture we believe that the bridge and a part of the road had been condemned, but we made it across.

The old bowstring arch bridge got its name from being shaped like an Indian bow and arrow. This style of bridge which was popular in its day gave way to different style of iron bridges over the county.

THE WARREN CRANDALL FAMILY —

While the headquarters of the Crandall Ranch have always been in Coffey County, the ranch land is located in both Coffey and Woodson with Turkey Creek winding around through quite an acreage of it.

Warren Crandall, Sr. as we will call him was born in Elyria, Ohio, June 3rd, 1833. His father Joseph Crandall was a member of the Boston Tea Party. When Warren was two years old his father died. The family moved to Warren Co., Illinois, where he grew to manhood.

In 1903 a recording of his voice telling of his adventures was made, that we would like to tell.

"In the spring of 1852, when I was eighteen years of age I started with two ponies to cross the plains. I crossed the Missouri River near Council bluffs, near where Omaha now stands, on the 9th day of May with Capt. Evans, one of General Fremonts old guides. From that time on I did not see a dwelling house until the 20th of August."

"In the fall of 1852, with twenty-seven others I went prospecting in the Sierra Mountains of California. We were caught in a snowstorm and for six weeks we did not taste bread or coffee. We lived on plain jerked deer meat."

"I followed mining for three years from Crescent City to Happy Camp. These were the happiest days of my life. I employed Mexicans for help. When I started up a mountain I would give them a drink out of a black bottle which customary in those days, and they would begin to sing Spanish.

From Crescent City I went to Panama, Aspenwall, New York and Illinois."

"After my return to Illinois from California in 1858, I left with a party of three for Kansas. After a journey of three or four weeks, traveling with carriage and baggage wagon, camping near small streams and sleeping under our wagons at night, we reached LeRoy in August."

"I bought 240 acres of land lying northwest of LeRoy, I returned to Illinois, and stayed about two months and came back to Kansas bringing with me the Rice family and wintered on my land the following winter. In February, Rice and I came up Turkey Creek and bought the claim where the house now stands, for a yoke of oxen and twenty dollars. This was then known as the New York Indian lands."

"In October, I was married to Miss Isabelle Jones. In December, I went to Ft. Scott and pre-empted my land. In 1861 war broke out. At that time there were two small stone buildings on the claim, that are still standing there.



Warren Crandall, Sr. as he appeared about the time of his death in 1913.

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"The Indians were passing to and from and in 1863-64, about 5,000 Indians were camped on the Neosho River and I employed some of them to gather corn for me. As time passed on I bought more land and the ranch now contains over 5,000 acres."

Isabelle Jones was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Jones, who were also natives of Ohio. The Jones family came here in 1859. Their homestead was along the west side of what is now US-75, almost 10 miles north of Yates Center, with Turkey Creek running through the quarter section.

The 80 acres that Crandall had traded a yoke of oxen for had been claimed by Joseph Davis.

Warren Crandall, Sr. prospered as he went into the cattle business. There was much open range and the Crandall holdings grew as some of the early settlers would leave and sell their claims to Crandall.

James Baldwin who was a neighbor of Crandall also was successful with cattle and hogs. They had a partnership to some extent, as they would pool their cattle in the summer grazing, with a man herding them. We will tell more about this herder, Tinker McDonald later.



In October 1864, during the Civil War, and General Price and his Confederate Army were threatening a raid into Kansas. Warren Crandall, Sr. was attached to Co. I, 16th Regiment as the Kansas State Militia were mobilized, as a Second Lieutenant . . . While most of the regiment went horseback, Crandall went with a team of mules and wagon. The wagon was used to haul supplies, provisions and an occasional wounded soldier.

by 1883, Crandall had accumulated 4200 acres of land and kept from 500 to 600 head of cattle and 400 hogs. The ranch was mostly along Turkey Creek in Coffey and Woodson Counties. The land was all fenced with stone, wire and hedge. Quite a lot of the stone fences are still up, but have become too expensive to maintain.



The large barn shown above was constructed on the Crandall Ranch in 1897. It was built for a horse and mule barn. There are stalls for 25 head. It is 38 x 78 and has a large hay mow. It has large doors in each end with a plank floor. While no horses or mules are kept in the barn, it is kept cleaned out.

In the gable of the east end which faces the road is a painting of horses heads. This was the work of Ollie Crandall, and is kept painted as the barn is.

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This picture is one of the original Warren Crandall, Sr. Seated are Isabelle and Warren Sr. From left is Warren, Jr., Lewis Crandall, Ollie Crandall and Lola Crandall. These were the four children of Isabelle and Warren Sr. Lola B. died as a young lady.

We will take up the story of the others. We may not tell much about Lewis as he is farther over in Coffey County. The barn on the Lewis Crandall Ranch is like to one we told about.

WARREN CRANDALL, Jr. FAMILY —

Warren Crandall, Jr. was born on the Crandall homestead in Coffey County, in 1863. He passed away in April, 1934, after living his entire life on the ranch. He grew up with the growing and feeding of cattle and hogs, and took over the responsibilities of the ranch as his father grew older, and his older brother Louie had extended the ranch on to the north. While the ranches were separate they both maintained the original land holdings.

Warren Jr., was married to Miss Kittie Abbott, on December 27, 1897. Shortly after their marriage, possibly the next spring, the newly weds outfitted a covered wagon for eating and sleeping. With a team of mules as the power they left on a vacation trip to Colorado Springs. The trip going out took them about two weeks longer than the trip coming back.

Kittie Abbott was born in Washington County, Iowa. As a young girl she came to Kansas to make her home with her sister, Mrs. Cavan in Coffey County.

Another sister, Miss Mary Jane Caven, was married to James Cox, who was a gunsmith and blacksmith, and lived for awhile along Big Creek. Cox also entered into a partnership with Warren Crandall, in operating a saw mill along Big Creek.

Warren Jr., and Kittie Crandall were the parents of three children, namely, Mary, Deborah, and Warren Abbott.

Mary was married to Harold Blake. They had one daughter; Deborah married Faye Archer. Later she was married to Rex Matthew.

Warren Abbott married Ethel Smith. They live on the Crandall Ranch as it has been known for over 120 years. Abbott as he is better known by most people has been manager of the ranch for quite a few years. Abbott has lived his entire life on this ranch.

Ethel was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ---- Smith who lived in Yates Center for several years where they ran a meat market on the south side of the square.

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In an interview with the Burlington Republican in 1950, Mrs. Kittie Crandall told in part. "A little more than fifty years ago I came to my present home, but the Ranch I came to, had been in operation many years under the name of the Crandall Ranch. It was established in 1858 by Warren Crandall. During his life the ranch was operated by Mr. Crandall and two sons, and now by his two grandsons, Louis Elvin and Warren Abbott.

The progress through these years has been marvelous to see. In the earlier days Mr. Crandall had driven livestock over land to Kansas City, then riding home by horseback, carrying the cash for the sale of the stock and sleeping on the open prairie at night. Today the younger generation make trips to Texas, to buy cattle, by plane.

In the early eighties, a railroad was built through the ranch providing stockyards for the loading and unloading of cattle, which was then as now the chief operation of the ranch. Undoubtedly the next fifty years will bring many other changes and improvements, but as I look back I wonder if the time can be more interesting."

In honor of her 90th birthday, on September 12, 1969 a party was held at the Ranch for Mrs. Kittie Crandall. Earlier in the day the editor of this article had quite an interesting talk with her. In reminiscing of the past Mrs. Crandall told of many happenings and the people at the ranch. School Dist. Jt. No. 1 Coffey Co. was built on the Crandall Ranch along the Coffey-Woodson County line. Mrs. Crandall was clerk of that school board for 30 years.

Looking after a ten room house, and cooking for her family and several hired men was quite a task in those days. Mrs. Crandall was 91 years old when she passed away in October, 1970.



Picture of Warren Crandall, Jr. taken perhaps 50 years ago and of Kittie Crandall, taken at a much later date.

RICHARD J. FUQUA — Indian Trader and Agent.

On a rocky hill over looking the Neosho Valley to the south about two miles east of Neosho Falls just over the Allen County line was the first settlement in Allen County and was over two years before a settlement at Neosho Falls.

It was almost in the dead of winter - January, 1955, that Richard J. Fuqua arrived along the Neosho River. With Fuqua were his wife, Mary W., two boys and three daughters. Also bringing with them was a herd of 60 head of cattle.

Believing that this was the place they were looking for Fuqua and sons built a log cabin. Their purpose in coming here was to establish a trading post for the Indians. This post became the favorite resort for the Sac and Fox Indians. Often a very large number would camp in the timber along the river. Perhaps another factor in building here, was a shallow or ripple across the river just to the south and west of the Post.

About a quarter mile to the south and east of the Post was an out cropping of lime rock with a wedge shaped opening between the rocks about four feet high and possibly two feet wide at the entrance. Here the Fuqua's would drive their cattle that they would want to butcher, for their trade with the Indians.

Fuqua would try different methods to entertain these Indians, one of these was a "dog feast". Dog meat seemed to be a delicacy for the Indians, and a big kettle of stew with dog meat was quite an attraction for the Indians to put on their dances with.

Other settlers came to Allen County and an election of delegates to a constitutional convention was ordered, held October 9, 1855. There was an election precinct formed in Allen County, the voting place designated as the house of Richard J. Fuqua. A map of Kansas (Shown in the book, Kansas in Maps by Robert W. Baughman) shows the name of Fuqua misspelled as Funkeway and located in the extreme northeast corner of Woodson County.

Leonard and William were the two sons of Richard Fuqua. The Second U.S. District Court was held at Cofachique, the first town and county seat of Allen County, October, 1858. At this term of court, several indictments were found against Leonard and also against William Fuqua. These were nearly all the results of disputes over land claims. Further than indictments the cases were not prosecuted.

After the land in Woodson County was opened for homesteading, Leonard Fuqua started getting land here. On October 6, 1860, Fuqua purchased 80 acres from a Theodore Van Orman and wife Amanda, who had just acquired the U.S.

Certificate for it on October 1, 1860. Then on November 2, 1860, Leonard Fuqua and wife, Mary J. Fuqua received a U.S. Certificate for a 160 acre homestead. All of this was in Section 27 & 28, Twp. 23, Range 17, just across the River east of Neosho Falls, with Spring Creek winding through it.

From his Trading Post dealing with the Indians, Richard Fuqua, made money rapidly and his land holding were well improved. In 1863, he sold his well improved farm and went to Oregon.

Whether elected or appointed we do not know but we have found the name of L. (Leonard) Fuqua listed as the first sheriff of Woodson County. This was in 1858, the same year he was having trouble with early settlers in Allen County, for beating up pioneers over disputes of claiming land.

P.S. — Leonard Fuqua was elected as sheriff of Woodson County in the first county election on March 22, 1858, and received his commission on March 29, from Mr. Denver who was acting governor of the Kansas Territory.

Richard Fuqua, also had received a patent for a homestead in Woodson County on May 1, 1862. We do not know just who Thomas Fuqua was. He lived in Coffey County, and was given Power of Attorney to sell the quarter section of land for Richard and Mary W. It was sold to N. S. Goss for \$1,000.

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Indicated with Leonard and William Fuqua in the U.S. District Court at Cofachique, in October, 1858, was a man named Anderson C. Smith, who had a claim on Martin Creek about five miles east of Neosho Falls. This is no doubt the same man known as "Bully" Smith, who came into Neosho Falls one day the same, 1858. He was drunk and wanted to fight anyone. No one paid any attention to him which made him more abusive.

N.S. Goss the founder of Neosho Falls had an office on the Main Street, but he seemingly paid no attention to Bully. Smith getting madder picked up a rock and hurled it through a window hitting Goss. Goss came out and before Smith really knew what was happening Goss had a writ sworn out before Judge D. H. Miller and the sheriff which was Leonard Fuqua had stopped the "Bully" and he was fined \$10, which was paid with a gold coin. Smith left vowing never to return. The coin was transferred to County Treasurer, Haughawout, who put it in his pocket, the only safe for some months. Smith later returned to Neosho Falls and apologized to Mr. Goss.

Two years later Smith shot a man named Wray over a claim dispute, and soon left for California.

YATES CENTER OFFICIALS OVER THE 100 YEARS —

From the time that the town was founded in the fall of 1875, until its incorporation on March 4, 1884, the town was known more or less as Abner Yates town. In 1883, the site covered almost 500 acres. Besides the original townsite, Abner Yates had added three additions, and one addition by J. B. Fry, on the northeast part of section 11. Yates had given away quite a few lots to churches, school, a public square and other lots. The population listed at this time was 800 persons. The Yates family moved here to live in 1883.

For the incorporation of Yates Center by petition signed by the people of Yates Center on March 4, 1884, the petition was given to the Honorable L. Stillwell, Judge of the 7th Judicial District.

To be third class by name and style of "The City of Yates Center." The first city election was held March 21, 1884. At this election, Harry Ashley was elected as the first mayor of the town. Councilmen elected at that time were: A. F. Palmer, J. B. Fry, D. M. Ray, C. C. Mills, and Joe Wilder.

The petition above was signed by 159 people.

Their first meeting was held on March 24, 1884. G. R. Stephenson was appointed as City Clerk, and Thomas Powell appointed as Street Commissioner.

April 9, 1884. Election was held. Harry (Henry) Ashley again elected as Mayor. All councilmen were re-elected, but A. F. Palmer who was replaced by W. A. Bailey. A. Stewart was elected as Police Judge.

The election results were signed by Henry Ashley, Mayor and G. R. Stephenson.

On August 4, 1884, the following were appointed: M. R. Stewart, City Treasurer; Thomas Powell, Street Commissioner; G. R. Stephenson, City Clerk; A. Stewart, Police Judge; J. F. Patterson, Marshall.

September 15, 1884 — (There was no jail in Yates Center so a "plank calaboose" was built) 14x16x10' high at a cost of \$83.00.

September 29, Patterson died and Thomas I. Powell was to serve as Marshall until new appointment was made.

November 1, B. F. Gepharte was appointed as Marshall.

November 26, 1884, Robert Sievert appointed as Fire Commissioner and "Woodson Democrat as Official City Paper.

January 8, 1885 — B. F. Gepharte resigned as Marshall, and W. O. Bannion appointed.

February 5, 1885 — Council ordered 1080 trees to be planted. G. R. Stephenson was appointed City Attorney.

February 18 — Powell resigned as Street Commissioner and W. O. Bannion appointed.

March 18, Marshall received \$20.00 per month.

April 8 and 15 — Same Mayor and Councilmen. Only change in appointments were D. C. Zimmerman, Probate Judge.

May 1 — License for billiard table to John Bishop. First salary ordinance — Mayor and Council.

July 8 — Ordinance on sidewalk passed. Rutledge, Butler and Main. (north, east and south side of square). Railroad bonds issued.

August 20, 1885 — Green and Grove Streets laid out.

Election - April 7, 1886 — Canvassed.

J. W. Depew, Mayor; John Fraught, Police Judge; M. F. (Fred) Stewart, Treasurer, appointed; John Long, Marshall and Street Commissioner; Councilmen - J. W. Lewis, W. H. Kaltenback, Willard Carney, John P. Morris and Ed Fry, W. H. Slavens, City Attorney.

November 24, 1886 — Fred Stewart, Treasurer resigned and I. N. Holloway appointed. Ladder and buckets purchased for fire fighting.

April 4, 1887 — Election. I. N. Holloway, Mayor; Thomas Eades, Police Judge; W. C. Smith, City Clerk; J. W. Depew, Treasurer; Councilmen - J. W. Rankin, Thos. Laidlaw, H. H. Winter, H. S. Trueblood, N. F. Follett.

April 4, 1888 — N. F. Follett, Mayor; Councilmen, H. W. West, G. M. Bell, H. M. Gardiner, I. S. Jones, W. F. Marple. H. T. Chellis, Police Judge; A. F. Palmer, City Treasurer; I. M. Jewett, City Clerk; J. M. Curry, City Marshall & Street Commissioner.

April 3, 1889 — Mayor, Henry Ashley; Council-C. E. Florence, Henry Stockebrand, I. H. Burt, Thomas Laidlaw, and I. N. Templin. Probate Judge-I. S. Jones; City Clerk, W. N. Allen; City Treasurer, I. N. Holloway.

April 24, 1889 — Street Commissioner, G. W. VanDoloh; City Marshall, T. T. Cotter; City Clerk, C. N. Warner; City Treasurer, G. M. VanDoloh.

April 9, 1890 — Mayor, Henry Ashley; Council, Thomas Davis; Henry Stockebrand; Jacob Bartlett, W. G. Bales, C. E. Florence, Police Judge, I. S. Jones.

April 8, 1891 - F. R. Wachtman, Mayor; Council, T. T. Davis, C.E. Florence, J. Bartlett, H. Stockebrand, I. Bartlett. Police Judge, J. G. Cox; City Marshall, W. R. Walker; City Attorney and City Clerk, J. H. Sticher. Treasurer, F. M. Stewart; Street Commissioner, Wm. Jackson.

The minute books are missing between 1891 and 1895. Camac was Mayor during 1894. April 3, 1895 - Mayor H. T. Laidlaw - Council - P. W. Nokes, D. M. Ray, Wm. Millson, A. F. Palmer, E. L. Mosley, J. G. Cox. City Clerk and City Attorney; W. H. Slavens; City Treasurer, G. W. Bell; Street Commissioner, John Green; Marshall, S. M. Shaeffer.

April 8, 1896 — Mayor, H. T. Laidlaw, with the Councilmen as in 1895. Police Judge, J. F. Funston; City Marshall, F. D. Long; City Treasurer, H. S. Trueblood; Street Commissioner, S. E. Veteto; City Clerk, J. E. Wirick.

April 7, 1897 — Mayor, H. Waymire; Councilmen, Henry Stockebrand, E. Fullington, H. Schlichting, Jas. Davidson, I. E. Bartlett. Marshall, Jas. Hodgins.

April 6, 1898 — Mayor, Henry Stockebrand. City Marshall T. T. Cotter; Police Judge, A. Stewart. Council, A. E. Bartlett, J. L. Martin, H. Schlichting, James Dutro, T. G. Davidson.

April 5, 1899 — Mayor, H. Schlichting - City Clerk, A. J. Jones; Marshall, R. M. Phillips; Police Judge, J. L. Sticher; Street Commissioner, P. W. Nokes; Council, J. L. Martin, Jas. Dutro; H. Laidlaw, Otis Orendorff and Chas. Kinblade.

April 4, 1900 — Mayor, H. Schlichting - City Clerk, A. J. Jones; City Marshall, D. T. Sceachs; St. Commissioner, R. L. Ohler; H. S. Trueblood appointed as City Treasurer. Councilmen, all same except J. W. Bartlett replaced Kindblade.

April 3, 1901 — Mayor, T. L. Reid — Police Judge, J. H. Sticher Council - J. W. Depew, C. H. Bausfeld, C. D. Young, R. Kimbell, and J. W. Bartlett. Appointed, City Marshall, Hale Landes; City Treasurer, H. H. Winter; City Clerk and City Attorney, P. S. Ray; City Paper, The Advocate; City Sprinkler, H. T. Holliday; St. Commissioner, H. C. Petty; and a new office City Health Officer, S. J. Bacon.

April 9, 1902 — Mayor, H. Schlichting, Police Judge, G. R. Stephenson; Marshall Geo. Spriggs; St. Commissioner, Wm. G. Stout; Treasurer, C. A. Hale; St. Sprinkler, T. E. Holliday. Council - James Dutro, H. D. Lance, J. E. Bartlett, E. F. Freeman and H. F. Stockebrand.

Minutes for the year of 1903, 1904, 1905 are missing.

April, 1906 - Council, Wm. Burkhart, R. H. Reeves, J. E. Wirick, S. H. Hogueland, Wm. Reedy and Edward Gault. Health Officer, Dr. M. S. Reynolds; City Attorney, Geo. R. Stephenson; City Clerk, B. W. Plummer; W. B. Boatman, appointed pumper at the engine house.

1907 - Mayor, H. H. Schlichting, Police Judge, J. P. Lawton; City Treasurer, C. A. Hale; Council, Ernest Beanway, C. A. Bauersfeld, Frank Metcalf, O. B. Trusler, and J. W. Morris.

1908 - Council, O. C. Rose, Wm. Reedy, Edward Gault, Frank Stockebrand, Marshall, T. J. Davidson; St. Commissioner, Ren Gault; City Clerk, L. R. Wallace; Health Officer, Dr. A. C. Dingus; Paper - The Advocate.

1909 — Mayor, J. L. Martin - Police Judge, J. P. Lawton; City Clerk, L. R. Wallace; Councilmen - E. F. Light, Grant Naylor, C. H. Landes, J. W. McGowan, J. W. Morris.

The 1903 Mayor was E. B. Freeman.

The 1905 Mayor was Ferdinand R. Wachtman.

This completes the list of Officials of Yates Center in the first 25 years after Incorporating as a city.

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The Mayors of Yates Center up until 1978 are listed by date and name.

April 7, 1911-Ernest Beanway

April 4, 1913-G. E. Bowen

April 9, 1915-L. R. Wallace

April 4, 1917-G. E. Bowen

April 8, 1919-F. W. Butler

April 8, 1921-E. F. Light

April 6, 1923-C. A. Boursfeld

April 10, 1925-R. W. Rhea

April 10, 1931-S. C. Singleton

April 7, 1933-C. G. Plumb

April 7, 1939-D. S. Bell

April 4, 1941-R. V. Stoll

April 4, 1947-Earl Kersey

April 8, 1949-H. E. Redfearn

April 8, 1955-Nelson Davidson

Resigned 9-1-1955

April 10, 1956-L. M. McCormick

April 10, 1959-Robert Morton was elected as Mayor and has remained as Mayor for the past 18 years.

PATRONS OF WOODSON COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Brown's Western Auto	Kimbell Ranch - Ed Kimbell
Milton & Virginia Schornick	Daylight Donut Shop
Kenneth & Barbara Stockebrand	Edwin H. Bideau Associated
John V. Glades Agency	Agency, Chanute
Street Abstract Co. Inc.	First National Bank, Toronto
State Exchange Bank	Blackjack Cattle Co., Inc.
Self Service Grocery	Yates Center Elevator
Krueger's Variety & Dry Goods	Jasper's Shopping Spot
HiWay Food Basket	Bill Taylor-Gen. Agent
Piqua Farmers Co-op	Woodson Co. Farm Bureau
Gaulding Oil Co.	Atkin Clinic
Donald E. Ward	Daly Western Supply
Morton Equipment Co.	Jaynes Ins. Agency
Swope & Son Implement Co.	Thomas Wilson
Superior Bldg. & Supply, Inc.	Linde Barber Shop
Campbell Plumbing & Electric	House of Fabrics
Clyde Hill	Milton & Marcella Wrampe
Cantrell Pontiac-Buick	E.E.Light
Pringle Ranch-J.W. &	Atkin Rexall Pharmacy
J. Richard Pringle	Campbell Funeral Home
Roger Bros. Garage	Mr. and Mrs. Glen Baker
Artex Manufacturing Co.	Piqua State Bank
J. C. Schnell	Thomas Wilson
Gambles Hardware & Home	Jerry's Oil Co.
Furnishings	Rex Butler, Nashville, TN
Glen Shaw	Al's Jewelry
Herring Hardware & Supply	Edwin G. Reid, St. Louis, MO
Wilma Mark	

